REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,507.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1873, at 4 P.M.

March 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave Tuticorin	16
,, Ratnagherry	9 ,, Colombo	17
,, Vingorla	10 ,, Galle	18
,, Carwar	10 ,, Negapatam	21
,, Mangalore	11 ,, Madras	23
,, Cannanore	12 ,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Tellicherry	12 ,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Badagherry	12 ,, Coringapore	29
,, Calicut	13 ,, False Point	30
,, Beypore	13 ,, Arrive CALCUTTA	30
,, Cochin	14	
,, Alleppy	14	

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. McLville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th March 1873, at noon.

March 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	14 Leave BUSREH	2
,, Kurrachee	18 Arrive Fao	4
,, Guadur	19 ,, Bushire	4
,, Muscat	21 ,, Bahrein	9
,, Bunder Abbas	23 ,, Linga	9
,, Linga	25 ,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Bushire	27 ,, Muscat	13
,, Bahrein	29 ,, Guadur	15
,, Fao	29 ,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSREH	31 BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with the Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

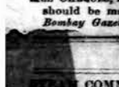
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th March 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO CHIPLOON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.



THE fine fast sailing Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander Evans, will LEAVE BOMBAY on SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 5 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, to undermentioned Ports :—

Hosee Junjera, Siwerdhun, Hurnee, Uninuwell, and Chiploon, Ruttnagherry, Malwan, Vingorla and Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. MERWANJEE BAJUNJEE, at No. 29, Apollo Street, or the Agent at Fort, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 109.

CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1873.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.), will be despatched about 4th March, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adra	£18	£12	£4	Without Food.
Suez	20	22	5	
Port Said	20	22	5	
Alexandria	20	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	62	38	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

BINDOSTAN	3,115 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PERSIAWUR	3,782 ,,	600 ,,	on 17th ,,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 ,,	650 ,,	on 31st ,,
KHEDIVE	3,749 ,,	600 ,,	on 14th April.
SICILIA	2,440 ,,	450 ,,	on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, ship, and Insure BAGGAGE. Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates. Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES. Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 3rd March, 1873, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain N. Roskell, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,564 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Bandy, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The S.S. INDIA will sail on SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 2 P.M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents R. Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 27th February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, ex Barque E perance.

H S S & Co. 162 Bagsdam ged Mauritius Sugar.
D H S 42 ,, ,,

AUCTION SALE OF RED LEAD.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Alybany near Old Fish Market in the godown of Messrs. Heptoola Alibhoy and Co., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Thuker Cumar Ramjee,

151 Kegs of Red Lead.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE AT THE FREEMASON'S HALL, MAZAGON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to public auction, at the Freemason's Hall, behind the Sir J. J. Hospital a quantity of furniture and Lodge kit belonging to "Lodge Concord," comprising dining tables, chairs with and without arms, wardrobes, sofa tables, cane bottom benches, wash hand-stands, looking glasses, dispense cupboard, book cases with glass doors, commodes, cooking-range tables, screens, punkas, wall brackets for candles, candlesticks, single and four light gaseliers, lamps, plated spoons and forks and cruet stands, cutlery, tumblers, wine glasses, decanters, &c., dinner services, table linen, copper cooking utensils, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PAREL on the Road leading from Bombay to Mahim.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will under instructions from the mortgagee, Sheja Lachaby Ebrahim, sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Byramjee Pestonjee Mehta, the following valuable properties, in 5 convenient lots, viz. :—

A piece of sweet batty ground, together with the 2 bungalows, 3 chawls, stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Parel on the north side of the main road leading from Bombay to Mahim, registered under No. 42, and assessed under Nos. 46 A and 46B, containing by admeasurement 9,281 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Muttoo radas Vussonjee, on the west and north by the properties of Vittoba Mankjee, and on the south by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, and also all that piece of garden ground with the bungalow and chawl built thereon, situate near Mahim road at Parell, on the south side of a private road 1 adjoining to Mahim road, assessed under Nos. 51 B, 51 C, and 51 D, admeasuring 5,029 7-9th square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Motechand Amichand widow of Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia, on the west by the property of Arda-ver Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, on the north partly by the property of Merwanjee Hormusjee Wadia, and partly by Motechand widow, and on the south partly by a private road, and partly by the property of Motechand widow.

The said secondly described property will be sold in 4 convenient lots as under, and the secondly described in one lot.

Lot No. 1.—The upper-floored chawl, admeasuring about 300 square yards.

Lot No. 2.—1 bungalow with cook-rooms, admeasuring about 301 square yards.

Lot No. 3.—1 bungalow with cook-room, admeasuring about 350 square yards.

Lot No. 4—2 chawls with vacant ground, admeasuring about 7,750 square yards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected to the latest moment. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH 1873.

With alterations in G. I. P. Railway Tables which come into operation on Feb. 17.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moollan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller
Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore..... "Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee..... "Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund..... "Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
DHURUMSEYBHOY POONJABHOY, ESQ.,
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB
WILL APPEAR IN
CAMARALZAMAN & BADOURA,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 1st MARCH, 1873,

RESERVED SEATS Rs. 4.

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, and at the Grant Road Theatre.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LAMPLOUGH'S EFFERVESCING PYRETIC SALINE.

IMPORTANT to all, more especially those who have the charge of others, to Travellers, English Ministers, British Consuls, and Europeans seeking to reside in safety in Tropical and Foreign Climates. During hot weather, summer and autumnal months, it is invaluable, for it invigorates the body, vitalises the blood, and thereby prevents and cures fevers, &c.

Her Majesty's representative, the Governor of Sierra Leone, in a letter of request for an additional supply of the Pyretic Saline, states—"It is of great value, and I shall rejoice to hear it is in the hands of all Europeans visiting the tropics."

SICKNESS, HEADACHE, & NAUSEA are in most cases immediately relieved by taking a tea-spoonful in a tumbler of cold water. This can be repeated once or twice in two hours if needful.

SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment, and should on no account be omitted. It instantly allays the sickness.

FOR BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, giving rise to vitiated secretions, indigestion, and eruptions on the skin, a tea-spoonful should be taken daily with the dinner in a tumbler of water, and the same quantity on going to bed.

May be obtained of the Proprietor, H. LAMPLOUGH, Consulting Chemist ; and of

Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON, & Co., Bombay, Depot for the Trade only.

WINES SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

MESSRS. PAGE and SANDEMAN'S SHIPPING.

SHERRIES—Dry Pale—Yellow Seal	Rs. 22	per dozen.
Dry Soft Amontillado, Brown		
Seal	,, 28	,,
PORTS—Red Seal	,, 22	,,
Black Seal	,, 26	,,
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR—a delicious substitute for Sherry and Bitters	,, 18	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Daumat et fils. Dry "Carte Blanche," fine quality	,, 36	,,
SICILIAN CLARET—pure and full bodied	,, 10	,,
CLARETS—Medoc—sound and good	,, 9	,,
SPARKLING HOCK—Beckhard and Sohne's No. 1	,, 30	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE do.	,, 30	,,
STILL HOCKS—Rudesheimer do.	,, 30	,,
Hochheim do.	,, 25	,,
CHAMPAGNES—A Collin's Fleur de Sillery	,, 22	,,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

New and Choice Materials.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shirtless and absorbing ...Six for	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached Next Stiffer or Spots, the latest design, fast colour ...Six for	28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached; a strong useful Shirt. ...Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine linen Fronts and Cuffs with the new plain Military Front; for Indian washing ...Six for	28 0	31 0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above ...Six for	22 8	25 8
SILK and WOOL This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk ...Six for	52 0	58 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk ...Six for	49 0	56 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts ...From	7 8	8 8

Special Note.—ASQUITH & Co. have now in Stock Two Hundred Dozens of PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, in various Materials, ready for immediate use.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

Gents' Cotton Socks, Double Feet and Heels.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton ...Per doz.	9 8	10 8
Super do. do. ,,	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes. ,,	14 8	16 0
Extra Super do. do. ,,	16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes ,,	18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain ,,	25 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure. ,,	28 0	32 0

Gents' Real Merino Socks, Pure, Shrinkless, and extremely Soft.

Plain Mixtures (Grey) ...Per doz.	15 8	17 8
superime Drab or Fawn ,,	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes ,,	17 8	19 8
Extra Super assorted shades; a thin but comfortable Sock ,,	21 0	24 0
Stout Merino, Plain Colours for Sportsmen ,,	17 8	19 8

Knickerbockers.

Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colors, a special article ...Per pair	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers ,,	2 0	2 4

Gents' Banians or Under Vests.

Fine Gauze Merino Baniane ...Six for	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony ,,	19 0	21 0
Best Super, Manufactured to Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the Best Merino, Shrinkless ,,	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, a Vest of medium substance ,,	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted half silk; the most comfortable and durable under Vest made ,,	40 0	45 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A Large and Choice Stock for selection, received constantly by mail steamers. New patterns in INDIA TWEED (a material specially introduced by A. & Co.) in every shade of Colour, light texture, and very strong.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 0
Best Blue Serge, "Yarn Dyed"	27 0	31 0
Mixed Angola Suits	20 0	25 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches	25 0	28 0
Best Angola Trousers ...from	12 0	13 8
Visiting or Morning Coats	29 0	33 0
Superfine Dress Suits	75 0	85 0
Extra quality ,, Lined Silk	85 0	95 0

Superior Washing Drills.

Fancy Striped Trousers ...Six	30 0	34 0
Kerkee or White ,,	30 0	34 0

BEST OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, &c.

	Inch.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS, best Japanned Canvas, strong Brass Locks, Steel Protection Ribs, Copper fastened, the covered Cloth height	27	23 0	26 0
	30	25 0	28 0
	33	28 0	31 0
	36	31 0	35 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS, best black Canvas, light and strong. Fitted with trays, Table Millinery, division at end, and Upper compartment, Steel Protection Bars, and strong Brass Locks	33	43 0	48 0
	36	45 0	51 0
Solid Leather Trunks, the best and strongest made, Copper rivetted, best brass lever Lock, and pair of cradle leather straps		75 0	85 0
	Inch.		
Rail Portmanteaux, wide and flat, to fit under seat, made of best brown Leather, with Shirt Case and Pocket and strong Brass Lever Lock	22	19 8	21 0
	24	22 0	25 0
	26	23 8	26 0
	28	25 0	28 0
Gladstone or expanding Bag, a most useful article, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent spring Lock, and pair of cradle Straps for Rug or Coat, in Morocco Leather		32 0	36 0
Best Black Oil Hide		36 0	40 0
HAND BAGS—Best Black Hide, wide from		11 8	13 0
opening, patent Spring Locks to		15 8	17 0
SOLID LINEN BAGS, best Canvas, strong Iron Frame, Tumbler Locks, Courier or Money Bag, Morocco Leather, outside Pocket for papers, fastenings, Rug or Wrap or Strap, with connecting Handles, best Bridle cloth		5 12	6 8
		6 8	7 8
		2 0	2 4

The new Kit Bag, adapted for the requirements of voyage to Europe, the property of Officers, affords perfect security for Wardrobes and Valuables, and is made of Brown Canvas, bound with Leather, fitted with strong Steel screw fastenings

from	6 0	7 0
to	15 8	15 0

Air and Dust Tin Cases suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen's use, Japanned Blocked Tin, very strong and durable | 28 0 | 33 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

22 & 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

RETIRING PROVISIONS affording the benefits of a PENSION FUND are granted by this Company. Full particulars, Copies of the Balance Sheet, &c., and every information may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS, Manager for India.

Bombay, February, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE.—From THIS DATE Mr. HERBERT COPE will act as AGENT of this CORPORATION in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Directors,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1873.

UNDERSIGNED will be prepared to receive, up to the 9th March, TENDERS for one year's supply of CASTOR OIL, equal to about 100 Tons, to be delivered at the Company's Stores at Parel, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the Storekeeper.

Each Tender should be accompanied by a sample of the Oil.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 28th February 1873.

SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

IN consequence of the Steeple-chase Races coming off on WEDNESDAY, the 21 Australian HORSES advertised for Sale, will be Sold by AUCTION, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, on FRIDAY, 7th March, at 4 o'clock,

ALLI ABDOOLA.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE.

ENTRANCES for the RACES on WEDNESDAY next are to be sent to the Undersigned, at the Byculla Club, not later than five o'clock on TUESDAY, the 4th inst.

Horses will be measured and aged at the Stewards' Stand on TUESDAY morning next, at 7 o'clock.

HENRY W. ATKINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

TURBINES CAST IRON INLET PIPES, SHAFTS, AND CONNECTING GEAR, &c.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the above, which are required for UTILIZATION of the WATER POWER for a FACTORY to be ERECTED at KHURRUKWASLA CANAL HEADWORKS, about 12 miles above Poona.

Tenders to be sent in to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, on or before the 14th March 1873.

None but those who can supply best English Castings and Finish need apply.

There will be 4 Turbines, each of 80 (average) Horse power, and with 2 in et branch pipes to each 2' 8" Manchester Fuller details and conditions can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, at Khurrukwasla, Poona, &c., may be seen at his Office, at Poona, or that of the Assistant Engineer for Irrigation there.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. E. WHITING, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer for Irrigation, P. D.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. WILLIAM BOND is CANCELLED as from the 28th ultimo.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1873.

MR. CLEMENT POOLE is AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1873.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES from No. 4, Meadow Street, to the New Building at the Corner of Meadow Street and Forbes Street, on the site formerly occupied by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers. Entrance in Forbes Street.

LEATHES, CRAWFORD, & BOEVEY, Solicitors.

Bombay, 28th February 1873.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 120 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEESWAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28 Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit as far as possible for all such loss as may be incurred on resale without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BHAISETT TRICUMLALL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, hath contracted to SELL to THUCKER PANAL BHALERAO, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Zamindari LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate at Agiaree Road, outside the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bhooleshwur, fronting towards the south on the said Agiaree Road, and of which said ground the Vendors are in possession as Sahora de Esperanca is the Easterner, and bounded as follows, that is to say :—on or towards the east by the property of Mr. Hawkesworth, on or towards the west by the Carvi Street, on or towards the north by the said Agiaree Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Diogo Simao Valles, and a sweepers' passage or really partly belonging to the premises hereby contracted to be sold and partly to the property of the said Mr. Diogo Simao Valles, formerly in the occupation of John DeCosta and now in the occupation of Dipnath Sadashiw, Pleader, a tenant of the said Bhaisett Tricumlall, containing by admeasurement 237 square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 82. All persons having claims against the said property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me, at my Office, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, which (if there be any) will be considered as waived, null, and void.—Dated this 28th February 1873.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

JUST RECEIVED.

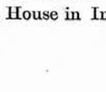
CARTES DE VISIT of the late Ex-EMPEROR of the French.

Do. do. from Sketch taken at the Lying-in-State, 15th January 1873. By Eaton Walker, Esq. Price Rs. 1-4.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—



J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantages of the "AIR CHAMBER HELMET," combined with greater facilities of ventilation, and a form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, whilst it is as neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber Manufactory of Ellwood & Sons, 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Ins

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull for Spinning shares. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nr. of Shares	Nomi. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	726½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
10,000	250	all	3 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	120
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	106
12,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	320	319 3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	252
	320	109 1/4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	320	13 10/2	do.	Ditto	
	100	1,00	Rs.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
	318	196 5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

	1,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,460
	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
	1,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land	880
	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,250	1,200	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,750
	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,155
	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,475
	2,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	925
	500	150	20*	Broach Mills	240
	2,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	1,250
	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,0 0
	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,065
	1,000	all	40 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	945
	2,500	all	100p.c	Oriental	2,850
	2,000	2,000	210p.c	Royal	2,050
	1,000	all		Soonderdas Spinning	1,100

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

	2,500	2,500	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,300
	1,000	1,000	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	835
	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Albert king Co	550
	500	350	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	235
	10,000	10,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	7,300
	2,500	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,815
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	475
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,825	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	3,800
250	2,500	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	7,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	800
500	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co	2,250
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	500
200	400	350	625 p.c.	Mofussil Press & C. Co.	637½
220	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
100	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
100	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	485
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
25	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
80,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	10 p.c.	Preacher & Co	465
2,000	250	all	10 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	102	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	95	19½	do.	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10¼d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16 to 11/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	223

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	106½ to 106¾
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.92	
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	118.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22nd February 1873. Open 1,266½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,39,547	1	3
Merchandize	4,16,352	6	7
Electric Telegraph	983	12	0
Municipal Trains, &c	600	0	0
Total Rs.	5,57,283	3	10
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles. Total Rs.	5,01,741	7	7
Increase Rs.	55,521	12	3

CALCUTTA.—24TH FEBRUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 102-4.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 103-14.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-6.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet, and prices show no quotable change. There was, however, a lit le more demand for 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, owing to which a few sales have taken place in them at current rates. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,500 pieces	Grey Shirtings,	40 in.	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	Rs. 5 10 6
500	" "	40	39	8½	" " 5 11 0
1,000	" "	40	39	8¾	" " 5 11 0
750	" "	40	39	7	" " 4 13 0
500	" "	40	39	7	" " 4 14 0
500	" "	40	39	6	" " 4 4 6
800	" "	45	39	9	" " 6 8 0
800	" White Mulls	40	20		" 2 4 6

COTTON.

The market closed dull with a good demand at lower rates. A further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has taken place. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawutee (Ready)	at	Rs. 222 to Rs. 224
" Akote "	at	" 227 to " 228
" Broach M. G. "	at	" 248 to " 250
" Ring-ner ant "	at	" 255 to " 256
" Dh Berah (May delivery)	at	" 217 to " 218

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterd y :—

150 c ndi s New Broach M.G.	(30th March)	at	Rs. 249
125 " " "	(")	at	" 249
50 " " "	(")	at	" 248
	(15th April)	at	" 247½
150 " " "	(")	at	" 248
150 " " Dho. & Bho	(20th April)	at	" 218
53 " " "	(")	at	" 218
400 " " "	(")	at	" 218
50 " " "	(")	at	" 218
25 " " Verawut	(1 month)	at	" 204
25 " " Cerango	(Ready)	at	" 217
27 " " Jalgaum	(")	at	" 218
50 " " Akote	(")	F.P.B. at	" 226
25 " " Cutch	(")	at	" 209
50 " " Agra	(")	at	" 146

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 28th February, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from Unit d Kingdom, via Russia, 28th February, 4-45 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Eu ope, via Russia, 28th February, 9-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 27th February, 5-50 P.M. Lat st dates from America via Russia, 27th February, 5-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fao; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. p. t. nominal.
	Algoabona & Gourbilla	£2 2s. 6d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool		£3 5s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Pehlwan (s)	Correya	Unjunwell, Feb. 27.
	Pelex (s)	Baker	Goa, Feb. 24.
	Behar (s)	Dundas	Suez, Feb. 15.
	Emeu (s)	Lee	Hongkong, Feb. 1.
	Sentas (s)	Garrin	London, Jan. 27.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeill	Carwar, Feb. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Lamea	McIntosh	Rangoon.
28	North Tyne (s)	Warelow	Liverpool.
	Whitburn (s)	Carsap	Liverpool.
	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Alabama, Weir, to Calcutta.

Ship Astracana, Peters, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Elphinstone, to Coast and Carwar.

Ship Ellen Bates, to Liverpool.

Steamer Peshawur, to Aden and Suez.

Schooner Nasrool Ahmed, to Colombo.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13 Deccan, ss, Soames, from Suez, with mail.
14 Nelson, ss, Scott, from Cardiff.
15 Royal Minstrel, Howsagoe, from Newcastle.
15 Kwangtung, BM. ss, Elton, from Massowah.
15 Harold Haarfagar, rs, Lund, from London.
15 Neera, ss, Coburn, from Bombay.
15 Glancus, ss, Wilding, from Singapore.
15 Risano, ss, Stentiaff, from Newcastle.
16 Aristocrat, ss, Wilkie, from Newcastle.
16 Khedive, ss, Stewart, from Calcutta, with mail.
16 Mosquito, H M S, ss, Bond, from Perim.
16 Dadloy, brig, Nacoda, from Macalla.
16 Hoogly, ss, Rapatel, from Marseilles.
17 Alice Otto, ss, R Gibb, from Leith.
17 Glengyle, ss, McBain, from Singapore.
17 Tanjore, ss, Johnson, from Bombay, with mail.
18 Wheatlanside, ship, Sutherland, from Liverpool.
19 Dacca, ss, Boyts, from Jedda.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14 Deccan, ss, Soames, to Bombay.
14 Calcutta, ss, Aitkinson, to Zanzibar.
14 Nelson, ss, Scott, to Galle.
14 Mosquito, HMS, Bond, to Perim.
15 Maria Anna, Portuguese gun-boat, Oliveira, to Lisbon.
15 John Adamson, rs, Gsine, to Bombay.
15 Glancus, ss, Wilding, to London.
15 Harold Haarfagar, ss, Lund, to Rangoon.
15 Khedive, ss, Stewart, to Suez.
17 Tanjore, ss, Johnson, to Suez.
17 Hoogly, ss, Rapatel, to China.
17 Glengyle, ss, McBain, to London.
17 Neera, ss, Coburn, to Jedda.
18 Mosquito, HMS ss, Bond, to China.
19 Parsee, ss, Harison, to Rangoon.
19 Kwangtung BM, rs, Elton, to Maccalla.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jan. 25 Dunedon, ship, Laren, from Carciff, bound to Rangoon.
Feb. 15 Royal Minstrel, ss, Howsagoe, from Newcastle.
15 Risano, ss, Stentigaff, from Newcastle, bound to Rangoon.
16 Aristocrat, ss, Wilkie, fram Newcast'e.
16 Dadloy, brig, Nacoda, from Maccalla.
17 Alice Otto, ss, R Gibb, from Leith.
17 Wheatlandside, s, Sutherland, from Liverpool.
17 Dacca ss, Boyts, Jedda, bound to Bombay.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST via THE SUEZ CANAL.

Names.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Oxfordshire	1640	Bombay	Feb. 5
Viceroy	2477	Colombo	Feb. 8
Crosby	1498	Bombay	Feb. 8
Dahlia	1304	Calcutta	Feb. 8
Pearl	1115	Japan	Feb. 10
Wahano	1800	Calcutta	Feb. 10
Yeddo	1800	Bombay	Feb. 12
Athol	1395	Bombay	Feb. 12
Sal well	1815	Bombay	Feb. 15
Hindoo	3200	Calcutta	Feb. 26
Xantho	1600	Bombay	Feb. 28
Asia	1579	Rangoon	Mar. 11
Vitalia	1947	Calcutta	Mar. 10
Strathclyde	1951	Bombay	Mar. 15
Yorkshire	2273	Calcutta	Mar. 26

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel s, 17 cases sherry, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Virago s, 74 bundles flat iron, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 4 cases claret and 2 cases port, R. L. Southern & Co.

West Australian, 25 barrels tar, Bhaijeebhoy Allibhoy.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 6 cases saffron, R. L. Southern and Co.; 3 cases saffron, E. Spinner & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 250 bales hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Jane Pardew, 500 bundles gails, Premjee Runchordass.

Ellen Bates, 200 cwts bones, Edward Bates & Co.

European s, 52 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 4 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Mooljee Lildhur; 31 bales wool, Dewjee Bhojraz; 26 bales cotton, Govindjee Canjee; 35 pieces teeth, Gocul Muthoora; 4 bales wool, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 28 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 3 bundles ivory, Tribhovandass Moolchund; 700 bundles coir yarn, Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada; 102 pieces teeth, T. Moolchund; 293 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.; 56 bales cotton, W. Manockjee & Co.; 23 bales hides, Bomanjee Vullybhoy.

Ariel s, 64 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund; 500 bundles myrabolams; S. S. Narielwalla: 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 57 bales cotton, Jairam Dyall; 50 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 28 bales wool, Khakebhoy Nensey; 500 bundles gails, Shariff Sallamahomed & Co.

Stirling s, 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Henry Dods & Co.; 300 bundles coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.

Virago s, 40 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 52 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.; 52 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 53 bales cotton, Vijbhoy Luxmoobhoy; 24 cases types, John S. Elmore and Co.

Thomas Parker s, 13 bales skins, Rusul Hajee; 13 bales skins, Gasmal Ladoo; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bundles nux vomica, and 200 bundles myrabolams S. S. Narrelwalla.

Royal Alexandria, 121 bales wool, Jewan Ghella.

Colombo s, 51 bales cotton, Muncookram Candass; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.

John Adamson s, 7,725 bundles coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 200 cwts horns, Hasum Noormahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan s, 76 pieces E. teeth, Abdoorehman Ahmed; 475 barrels coffee, A. Tait.

FOR TRIESTE.

Athelstane s, 100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading & Co.

Jane Law, 509 bundles myrabollams, S. Tyebjee & Co.

Lady Clare s, 150 pockets myrabollams, Alsen Riebe and Co. 5; bales cotton, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 8 bales hides, Bounevialle and Sibille; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

Behar s, 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 69 bags coffee, A. Tait.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 35 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon, 75 bales cotton, A. A. Cursany.

Jane Law, 350 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

Peshawur s, 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Behar s, 815 bales cotton and 1,120 bags coffee, A. Tait.

FOR SUEZ.

India s 2 pots grass oil, and 1 pot sandalwood oil, S. M. Abdool Latiff; 5 pots r ss oil, and 1 pot sandalwood oil, Laloobhoy Moolchund.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 23.

McMurdo, Major-General, Bengal Staff, Corps, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

FEBRUARY 26.

Arbuthnot, Colonel, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

FEBRUARY 27.

Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 28.

Bowne, Colonel, 37th Bengal Regiment, on duty, from England.

Sinford, Quartermaster, 10th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Logan, Captain, 7th Bengal Regiment N. I., from leave, from England.

Webster, Captain, 30th Regiment N. I., from leave, from England.

Dawson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Day, Surgeon 7th Regiment N. I. I., from furlough, from England.

Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, from furlough, from England.

Gayer, Surgeon, Bengal Civil Surgeon, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 21.

Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nuggur.

Thomason, Colonel, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Deesa.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 10	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Feb. 28	11 A.M	12 A.M.
China	Mar. 11	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 8	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	" 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Register-d Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

	At P.M.		At 7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 10	Monday	Apr. 28
"	" 10	"	May 5
"	" 17	"	" 12
"	" 24	"	" 19
"	" 31	"	" 26
"	Apr. 7		At 5½ P.M.
"	" 14	Friday	May 30
"	" 21	"	June 6
"		"	" 13

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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Subscription for One Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

ONE RUPEE ADMISSION.

FROM THIS DATE the PRICE of ADMISSION will be ONE RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

20th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

EXHIBITORS are requested to communicate AT ONCE to the Undersigned, any CORRECTIONS they have to suggest for the SECOND EDITION of the CATALOGUE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

28th February 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUXBURY—February 28th, at Middle Colaba, William Goodall, infant son of J. R. Duxbury, Esq., aged 50 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAY—February 23rd, at Coonoor, the wife of Surgeon Major Francis Day, of a daughter, still-born.

HARRISON—February 23rd, at Lahore, the wife of E H Harrison, C S, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—CARTER—February 24th, at Poonamallee, by the Reverend C E. Drury, M A, Hamilton Gerald Henderson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to Jessie M, fourth surviving daughter of the late John Carter, Esq, M D, of Dorset Street, Portman Square, London.

McARTHUR—STONE—February 24th, at Toondl's, N W P., by the Rev F Kennedy, Charles McArthur, son of the late Lieutenant John McArthur, Assistant Engineer, D P W, to Jane Eliza Stone, daughter of the late J C Stone, Esq. Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

DEATHS.

DEACON—February 22nd, at Shahabad, near Karnal, suddenly of disease of the heart, Joseph Deacon, Esq, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, P W Department.

FOX—February 27th, at Galle, Ceylon, Walter Ernest Fox, Inspector Bombay Town Police, aged 24 years, of liver complaint—deeply regretted.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

THE articles in the *Indian Statesman* and *Indian Economist* on the Toolsee case are presumably privileged, as proceeding from one of the assessors who sat with His Honour the Judge. Having the fear of *Skipworth* before our eyes, we cannot follow our contemporary with the analyses of the Judge's motives and conduct, in regard to which we see no cause to modify the opinion already expressed. But an examination of the evidence that has been published elicits some interesting information.

In the first place, we have some curious estimates of the cost of cultivating rice land in the neighbourhood of Vehar. Five native witnesses, two of whom were called by the owner and three by the Collector, give detailed estimates of the cost of cultivating. It may be noticed that four of these estimates refer to actual portions of land, varying in size from half an acre to 4 1/6 acres, and in the following analysis the items are reduced to the rate per acre :—

	No. 115	No. 116	No. 186	No. 187	No. 191
Sowing and transplanting	7 8 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	4 13 4	7 12 0
Manure	9 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0
Ploughing	4 0 0	8 0 0	5 5 4	7 0 0	5 4 0
Weeding	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Reaping	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 4	4 10 8	2 2 0
Thrashing	.....	4 0 0	2 10 8	1 0 0	2 2 0
Govt. Assessment	.....	.....	4 9 0	5 0 0	4 4 0
Total	24 4 0	25 0 0	33 14 4	27 — 032	8 0
Deduct Assessment	.....	.....	4 9 0	5 0 0	4 4 0
Net cost	21 4 0	25 0 0	29 5 4	22 8 0	23 4 0

The witnesses Nos. 115 and 116 were called by the owner, and their estimates give an average of Rs 24-10 per acre. The other three were called by the Collector, and their estimates give an average of Rs. 26-11-1 per acre. The average of the five estimates is Rs. 25-11-10 per acre. The Judge has awarded Rs. 30 per acre on the cost of cultivation.

There is the same variety as to the quantity of rice produced by an acre. In the following table the produce per beegha given by some of the witnesses has been corrected to a rate per acre by adding 25 per cent. :—

Witness No.		maunds per acre.
116	37½	
121	50 to 62½	"
125	37½ to 43¾	"
127	35 1/7	"
128	47	"
130	25 to 32	"
176	50	"
186	30	"
187	25 to 28	"

Omitting the higher rates given by Nos. 121 and 125, and the lower rates given by Nos. 130 and 187, we find the average of these eight estimates to be 38½ maunds per acre. The Judge has taken the rate of 30 maunds only.

It is strange that the present market value of rice should admit of question. The average of the values per muda given by the owner's witnesses, is Rs. 42-12, and by the Collector's witnesses Rs. 30 13. The mean of these rates is Rs 36 12. The Judge has assessed a rate of Rs 31-4.

If we adopt the average results above arrived at, namely, that each acre of land produces 38½ maunds of rice worth Rs. 36¾ per muda of 25 maunds, and that the cultivation expenses amount to Rs. 25¾ per acre, and if we add Rs. 6 per acre as the value of the rice straw, we shall arrive at a net profit per acre of Rs. 36¾. The owner claimed Rs. 35, and the Judge awarded Rs. 13½. This result is so very surprising, that we have subjected all our calculations to careful revision, but without discovering any error.

If the awards for the grass and forest-land be analysed in the same way, the results will be equally strange. And if it is remembered that many of the witnesses say that the Toolsee land is superior to that to which they refer, that it costs less to cultivate, and that the produce is greater in quantity and better in quality, we fear that Mr. Pedder must make up his mind to have to pay a larger sum than that awarded.

THERE have been various rumours for some months past, that the army of India was likely to be soon reorganized and reduced, and *on dit* this on account of the enormous expense caused by the Staff Corps, and the failure of the new system. We learn that Lord Northbrook has received the orders of the Secretary of State for India to report very fully upon the feasibility of placing the armed forces of India upon a new, cheaper, and sounder footing. We hear it is thought probable that four corps will be reduced in this Presidency, but it is likely that if this occurs that the privates will be distributed amongst other regiments. As to the officers so thrown out of employment, they will possibly be attached to existing regiments, or if retired, be so liberally treated that no real cause of complaint will arise. The Governor-General has, we hear, with the view of making his report full and reliable, addressed questions to the authorities of each Presidency. These have been replied to by the Heads of departments, and the printed answers are now said to be in His Lordship's hands, and upon them he will frame his report to the parent Government in England. We think it a pity that a commission composed of military men and civilians was not assembled to collect evidence upon these subjects, for answers to prepared queries never elicit as much information as verbal interrogation, and if a reply is vague, there is no opportunity of getting an unravelling explanation. Of course the primary object of Government is to reduce the cost of the armed force which exists, for the protection of our Government and its interests in India. We have no doubt that much money may be saved by a careful scheme of military financial retrenchment, and we are certain that this too can be accomplished without unnecessarily weakening our power in this country; but the questions are, where are we to commence? and to what establishments shall we first apply the pruning knife? We have officers amongst us who have made the Indian military difficulty a study for years, who have examined every scheme put forward, written themselves much upon the subject, and who have an intimate acquaintance with the whole matter—why have not such men been called upon to give their views? They may not be of the same exalted official rank, as Military Secretaries, Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals, but they at least know what amalgamation inflicted upon the revenues of this country, and they have come to conclusions, upon what that change in our military system must be, which will alone arrest the continuance of the costly repentance in sack-cloth and shes which cripples action in direction of a return to the old regime, or prevents the authorities from making such immediate changes as shall show a cash and political result.

The present, or what is

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 7TH FEBRUARY.

YESTERDAY forenoon the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Behar, Commander W. E. Dundas, arrived in harbour with the English mails of the 7th February. She sailed from Suez at 8-30 A.M. on the 15th, and from Aden at 4 A.M. on the 21st February. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr. and Mrs. Day, child, and native female servant.
Mr. H. J. Hodow.
Lieut.-Col. Clarke.
Lieut.-Col. Dawson.
Captain Ewbank.
Capt. and Mrs. Jackson.
Mr. and Mrs. Ward, 3 infants, child, and European female servant.
Mrs. Giding and 2 infants.
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gibson.
Colonel Young.
Miss LeMesurier.
Mr. K. G. Deshmukh and native servant.
Qr.-Mr. Linford.
Mr. E. J. Gayer.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, infant, and native man servant.
Mr. H. Thompson.
Mr. M. Fahey.
Mr. J. C. White.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Jenkins.
Captain H. H. Webster.
Mr. Scott.
Col. Maunsell and servant.
Colonel Nasmyth.
Captain and Mrs. Logan.
Mr. and Mrs. McFadyen and servant.
The Hon'ble Mrs. Montgomery Moore.
The Earl of Banfurley.
Mr. W. Merrett.
Major Waterfield.
Mr. H. Bernews.
Mr. E. Chaplin.
Mr. Babson.
Mr. and Mrs. Hope.
Mr. King Lake.
Colonel Brown.

FROM ADEN.

Sub-Conductor and Mrs. Kennedy, 2 infants, and native female servant.
Mr. Dhurumdass and friend.
Sub-Conductor and Mrs. Collyer and native servant.

The Behar experienced moderately fine weather with the exception of about two days in the Red Sea. 19th February.—At 4 A.M. passed P. & O. Co's. s.s. Tanjore bound for Suez, and at 8 A.M. a steamer flying signal J.P.Q.D. Afternoon of same day passed the s.s. Apis steering N. W.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

7TH FEBRUARY.

[illegible]od debate on [illegible]t, I counted [illegible] Harry [illegible] speeches, [illegible]ar as the [illegible]rned, but [illegible]uch more [illegible]st night of [illegible] filled about [illegible] House w[illegible]our, when Mr. Disr[illegible]ame in, and [illegible]sant to note with what hearty good-[illegible] was welcomed by both sides. I never heard more cordial cheering than greeted him, not only on his entrance, but again when he rose to speak on the address. It was a treat to hear his speech, for he was in capital "form," and spoke in his happiest vein from begin ning to end, the House following him with the closest attention and applauding nearly every sentence. He mockingly congratulated members on the prominence given to foreign affairs this year in the Queen's speech, because, he said, it is well for us sometimes to remember that "this House is a Senate as well as a Vestry." Having thus broken ground, he diverged to the paragraphs about home policy, laughed at the Government for having been induced by "the vagrant rhetoric of the recess" to take up fantastic schemes for making every Englishman a landed proprietor without charging him anything for the land; and, turning to the chief measure of the Session, the Irish Education Bill, asked if the Government intended to get over the difficulty of reconciling "the advancement of learning" with "the maintenance of the rights of conscience"—that is, to retain the Scotch vote without at the same time alienating the Roman Catholics—by "destroying an ancient and famous University in order to substitute for it the mechanical mediocrity of an examining Board." Mr. Disraeli then made a very elaborate and effective attack on the arbitration policy of the Government, pointing out in what a mess the result of the Geneva arbitration had left this country. He contrasted the interpretation put by the Ministry on the three new rules of international law embodied in the Treaty of Washington with the alarming construction put upon them by the arbitrators at Geneva; and insisted with great force, that, if these rules, as interpreted by the arbitrators, were to be accepted hereafter as part of the law of nations, the interests of neutrals would be dangerously compromised, whereas, if they were (as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had put it) framed for a particular case, and could never be acted upon again, England had been mulcted in the sum of [illegible] millions by the operation of a special law which when she is a belligerent she will not have the power to apply to neutrals. He called upon the Prime Minister to say distinctly if he had yet complied with the provision of the Washington Treaty requiring England and the United States to communicate the new rules to other States and got them generally accepted, and if he had, to state what view he had taken of the way in which the rules were to be enforced hereafter, whether his own or that of the arbitrators. This same line of attack on the Ministry was adopted, not only by Lord Cairns and Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, but by Mr. Vernon Harcourt in the Commons; and the point is of such importance that it is well to observe here what sort of answer the Government attempted to give. Mr. Gladstone boldly declared at first that the Government had communicated the three rules to foreign States, but he was afterwards obliged to qualify this statement by stating that the communication had been made soon after the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington and before the arbitrators' construction of the rules had been supposed to be possible; and, he added, "The matter was suspended in consequence of the discussion which arose on the indirect claims, and it has not been thought that the time has yet arrived for resuming it." This remarkable admission, that the Government despairs of getting the rules by which we have been condemned accepted as part of the law of nations, is confirmed by the tenor of the Lord Chancellor's speech. Lord Selborne, who of course is the best authority on the subject in Parliament, said last night, "As to the rules being offered for the acceptance of other nations, that was, according to the Treaty, to be done by the joint action of the United States and ourselves. Now it is probable, I think, that as between ourselves and the United States we shall always be well satisfied if they act towards us in good faith on the rules *in the sense in which we have understood them*, and I do not think it probable we shall ever ask for or desire more. As regards other countries doubts and ambiguities have been suggested as to what occurred at Geneva. At all events, the worst that can happen is that other countries may decline to accept these rules. Of course, if we continue, as I think we shall, to interpret them as we did at the beginning, then we shall expect from the United States a faithful and punctual observance of them according to that interpretation." This is, in more polite language, exactly what Mr. Lowe has been so strongly censured for saying. The Lord Chancellor owns that we cannot bind even the United States, much less other countries, by that wide interpretation of the new rules for which we have already paid the penalty. What becomes, then, of the new principles of international law which were to be binding on all nations, and the establishment of which was to compensate us for the loss of our money? We are to pay our three millions, and then international law is to remain precisely what it was before, and we are to be left with no other resource than the old one of force for compelling even the United States to do unto us as we were willing from the first to do unto them. Arbitration, therefore, as a policy, has broken down altogether. We have indeed settled some outstanding disputes with America; and the country is too glad to have things settled not to pay the Bill and condone the conduct of the Ministry; but the intense dissatisfaction with the results of the arbitration will give bitterness to criticisms on the general foreign policy of the Government, and help to bring about their ruin. I have digressed from my notice of the debate in the House of Commons to give a connected account of what was said in both Houses on the principal topic of discussion last night. To return to Mr. Disraeli's speech, the leader of the opposition said as little as he possibly could about Central Asia, being more reserved, in the absence of the promised official papers, than even Lord Derby was in the Upper House, and he finished his speech rather suddenly, but with a hit that told immensely on the House, by leaning over his copy of the Queen's speech and saying in his most solemn tones, "I re-echo the language of the concluding paragraph of the Queen's speech, which commends our deliberations to the guidance and favour of the Almighty, for"—raising his head sharply and changing his voice—"I believe they never wanted them more." Mr. Horsman, who rose after Mr. Disraeli had sat down, is, I am afraid, becoming one of the dinner bells of the House, for there was a general rush to the door as he began, and his turgid eloquence hardly won him the faintest of cheers. Mr. Bernal Osborne, who followed, spoke with unusual gravity and with his usual good sense. He was very earnest in the warning he gave the Government to beware of alienating the affections of the Irish Catholics by their Education Bill; and he touched on the Central Asian Question in a very becoming spirit, and said what was necessary about the Geneva arbitration without bitterness. The fun the House did not get out of Mr. Osborne was supplied, quite unexpectedly, by the next speaker, Mr. White, the member for Brighton. Mr. White sits next to Mr. Horsman on the front bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side, and it would be impossible to find in the House two men of dispositions and training more mutually antagonistic. Mr. Horsman is pompously rhetorical and "senatorial" in all his words and attitudes; Mr. White is a pattern British "Vestryman," a shrewd, vulgar, pig-headed, half-educated Briton, who, despising all the rules and graces of oratory, is nevertheless ready to speak with the utmost volubility on every conceivable subject, and who, when he is not speaking to the House, is perpetually gossipping with and lecturing the members roundabout him. The contrast between the two men in manner and style is heightened to the spectator in the gallery by the curious similarity of the tops of their heads, each having a circular bald patch fringed by bushy, slightly grizzled hair, so that at first sight you would fancy they must be twin brothers. This resemblance made the scene irresistibly comic, when Mr. White got up, and turning his back on the rest of the House, rated his neighbour for a good twenty minutes, without ever pausing to take breath, on the mischievous character of his speech. Mr. Horsman remonstrated once or twice, and finally got angry, as Mr. White went on in his matter-of-fact way, turning all that the other had said into ridicule, and the House, which hates affectation, laughed immoderately, even Mr. Glastone's stern features relaxing into a smile at the easy way in which the member for Brighton lifted one of the most pretentious of orators off his stilts. You who have seen Mr. James Taylor expostulating in a friendly way, at a public meeting, with Mr. Robert Knight, can form a faint idea of the absurdity of the situation. In his speech, Mr. White referred to the men who connived at the escape of the Alabama as "those scoundrels at Liverpool," and this brought up Mr. Laird (who by the way looks and speaks more like a Yankee than an Englishman) with a demand for an apology, which Mr. White was quite as ready to give as he had been to utter the original insult. Mr. Gladstone then replied to Mr. Disraeli; but he spoke in a very subdued and almost sad tone, and his remarks about the Geneva arbitration were, it appeared to me, singularly weak and purposeless. He spoke more to the point with reference to first University education, reminding Mr. Disraeli that they had "both burnt their fingers" in trying to deal with that subject, and expressing a charitable hope that they might both show they had learnt wisdom from experience. The Premier's significant allusion to Earl Grey's scheme of national education for Ireland as the precedent by following which he expected to combine the advancement of learning with respect for the rights of conscience strikes a death-blow at the hopes of the Ultramontane party. The remaining speeches of the debate only served to prove that Mr. V. Harcourt has now succeeded in getting the ear of the House, and that Mr. Lowe has hardly a friend left even on the Liberal side.

As to Central Asia, one cannot read the articles in to-day's papers on the "satisfactory settlement" of the dispute with Russia without admitting that there is much truth in the cynical comments of Russian journalists on "public opinion" in England. The situation is the same to-day as it was yesterday and a month ago. Although the diplomatic correspondence is not published yet, Lord Granville stated enough last night to show that no settlement has been, or is likely to be, effected. The Foreign Office, it turns out, did demand that Russia should respect the boundaries of Badakshan and Wakhan, as well as of Afghanistan proper and Persia. It made this demand when Russia was preparing the expedition against Khiva; and the only answer returned is the increase in the strength of the expedition to 50,000 men, with an assurance that Russia is prepared to consider the question of frontiers though not to accept the line traced out by England. We have gained nothing, therefore, so far by our intervention; and we cannot fall back without making ourselves the laughing-stock of all Europe and Asia. Yet the *Times* and other papers, which were so full of ardour a week or two ago, now assure the public that everything will go right and that there is no further cause for alarm. I am quite sure, from the guarded way in which Mr. Gladstone referred to this subject, that his uneasiness has not been dispelled. People seem to take comfort in the notion that the Emperor Alexander has forbiden his generals to annex Khiva. It does not matter whether the country is conquered or annexed; and surely we are not going back now to the policy of manifest imbecility which consisted of an implicit belief in the good intentions of Russia and the sincerity of her professions of friendship to England. No doubt, there are politicians who will say now—"Oh! why not let Russia have the Oxus? she can never make her way to Cabul,"—just as Mr. Wyllie said, six years ago, in the *Edinburgh Review*—"Oh! the Russians have beaten the Khan of Bokhara, but it is absurd to suppose they will advance to the Oxus; their pacific disposition is so well known that it is certain they will retire to Tashkend,"—and a year afterwards Samarcand, the capital of Timour, was occupied by General Kaufmann, and became a provincial city of the Greek Empire. Lord Derby used last night the argument that we should on no account go beyond our existing frontier in India, because Lord Hardinge said there was nothing beyond but rocks and deserts. Lord Hardinge, with all deference to his authority, was mistaken. There is plenty of fertile land to the north of Peshawur; and, besides, there are the overland roads to India and China, now of far greater importance than they were in Lord Hardinge's day. The time has come for us to decide whether we shall secure those roads, or let them fall into Russian hands, and I am still not without hopes that a manly resolution will be taken by the English Parliament; though, while reading the article in the newspapers about India and the stupid and brutal insults offered by the *Times* to our most valuable colony, Canada, one is often inclined to say—"This people takes as much pains to throw away an empire as other nations take to acquire one."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in quoting the sneer of a Russian journalist at England's society to protect Mahomedanism against Christianity, takes occasion to say that this sneer shows what an effect has been produced in Russia by Mr. Hunter's book about the Wahabees. But the drift of Mr. Hunter's book was that England had treated the Indian Mahomedans very badly, and I was not aware that our Government had yet exposed itself to the reproach of having adopted Mr. Hunter's advice to it to conciliate and patronise Islam. Mr. Hunter is a capital descriptive writer, but, when he comes to deal with politics, he appears to me generally to have no ideas of his own but to write from a brief given him by some well-known public man. "Our Indian Musulmans" was notoriously inspired by Lord Mayo; and it is a curious fact that the leading political idea of that book, to give peace to India by making over the education of the Mussulman youth of India to the Ultramontanes of Islam, is an exact reproduction on new soil of the policy of concurrent endowment by which Lord Mayo sought to propitiate the Ultramontanes of the Catholic Church, and to give place to Ireland. The statesmanship was as wise in one case as in the other; for I think nine Englishmen out of ten will be ready to own that if the English rulers of India choose to identify their cause with that of the revival of Mahometanism throughout Asia, England deserves to go down before Russia and be utterly destroyed in the great conflict which must be fought out some day between those powers for the empire of Asia.

Mr. Fawcett's speech at Brighton, in reply to the addresses presented to him from India, conveys to the public the terrible tidings that they are to be bored with the East India Committee for probably two sessions longer. It is remarkable that the only illustration Mr. Fawcett is able to give of the ill-treatment of India by England is the expenditure of a few thousand pounds some years ago by the India Office on a ball to the Sultan. This wound is "great," I suppose, "because it is so small." I daresay there are grievous faults in the administration of India, and that in many cases that country does not get its money's worth for its money; but, on the other hand, as regards imperial expenditure, it is treated most magnanimously by England. Mr. Fawcett will, I hope, when he has studied the question more deeply, be willing to acknowledge that our policy is most generous though the administration may not be always so careful as it should be. It would be but an act of justice to both England and India to lay down clearly a rule increasing to a just proportion the share borne by the latter country of imperial burdens, and then to insist on having India supplied in all things with the full value of whatever she is supposed to pay for.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount last week has led to a considerable amount of animated and not very favourable comment. As mentioned in my last letter there was no apparent necessity for the step, as the open market rates were quite 4 per cent., and no one thought of grumbling at them as exorbitant. In fact, since accommodation was by no means difficult to obtain, and the public saw the Bank getting stronger every day, they were rather satisfied to think that the terms for money were still kept just high enough to attract capital and so secure us against another drain of gold on Continental account. The sudden movement downwards by the directors therefore unsettled everything, and had a very similar effect to that produced by an unexpected advance in the rate. The explanation given did not mend matters. The *Times* stated that the reduction was made because the Bank held an unusual amount of Government money, the produce of the taxes, and therefore the public were "entitled" to have the money lent to them at the rate which it might be supposed would have prevailed had no such Government payments into the Bank been made. If this preposterous notion were accepted we should never know where we were, and business men in making their estimates of the future of money would have to look, not to the actual condition of the market, but to the possibilities that a heavier or smaller sum than usual had been paid in under the Income Tax collection. I am told, however, that the directors had really a better excuse than the *Times* made out for them, and that they reduced the rate because they were not doing much discount business, and were consequently obliged to underbid the market. Nothing could be more legitimate, and hence the pity that so very poor an excuse as that made by the *Times* should have been first started. But there is yet another explanation which ill-natured people, from sheer difficulty in hitting upon any better solution, give; and that is, that the rate was reduced because the Bank Court was anxious to facilitate the issue of the big American loan, which Rothschilds, Barings, and the three leading American houses have on hand. The loan is for £60,000,000; an amount that of course would never be subscribed in cash; but as it is mainly a conversion scheme, to exchange the 6 per cent. Bonds for 5 per cents., and thus save a heavy annual charge to the United States' Treasury, the most strenuous efforts have been made to float it. The drum has been beat on both sides of the Atlantic most indefatigably; all the newspapers here puff the proposal, and telegrams from New York keep us constantly advised of the progress made there by the subscriptions which the Banks are tendering. I utterly discredit the validity of the reason thus given. I do not believe that the Bank directors would play into the hands of any one firm or alliance of firms: and I happen to know that the representative of the Rothschild family in the directorate voted against the reduction. Nevertheless the mere fact that such a rumour has been started, and is widely believed, shows how awkward is the position of the Bank Court as at present constituted. The directors cannot make a movement, in the least inexplicable to the general public, without suspicions being excited that something else than the actual requirements of the money market has guided their decision.

As it happens, had the reason I have named influenced the Bank Court their action would have been to no purpose. The American loan is an undoubted failure, and puffs, sham premiums, and constant advertising have not floated a tenth part of the amount here. In America, one way or the other, about a third of the whole may be taken, but this will be chiefly by the banks, which are to a certain extent hardly their own masters in the business. Indeed the conclusive reason why the public here should not subscribe liberally to the Funded Loan is that the previous issue of the same stock can be now bought at a slight discount, so that while a new investor can if he like buy in the open market below the subscription price, a holder of the Five-Twenty bonds could exchange only at a sacrifice of a sixth of his interest, and of part of his principal besides if he wanted to sell. The whole thing has been badly managed, and the reminder we have just got from the Ministry that we shall have to pay the Alabama indemnity soon has not increased the disposition here to aid the United States, financially or otherwise.

An important telegraph company has been brought out this week, the Brazilian Submarine, to connect Lisbon with Pernambuco by a cable touching at Madeira and St. Vincent, which will be laid in three sections, the Great Eastern laying the deep-sea portion. The capital is £1,300,000, and the cable is to be made by the Telegraph Construction Company, who hope to complete the entire work by May next year. The new company has exclusive concessions for twenty years from the Governments of Brazil and Portugal, and as the line when completed will be connected with Buenos Ayres and across the Continent with Chili it may expect a very large traffic. Indirectly the line will act as a feeder to the Eastern Telegraph, by whose section from Falmouth to Lisbon the messages will be conveyed at start ing. The directors of this company are wealthy, influential, and respectable, and that it is a most legitimate business investment is obvious on the face of it. But it is really promoted by the same enterprising clique or syndicate that floated all the submarine lines to India, beginning with the Anglo-Mediterranean, and ending with the British Australian. The new company will be a pure monopoly, and claims the attention of shareholders expressly on that ground, but it will be a monopoly in the hands of persons who will take very good care not to strain their powers beyond a certain point. The better their revenue, the more will they be in a position to reduce their tariff as they are about to do in the case of the Atlantic lines; and their revenue will grow all the faster with each new line that acts as a feeder. On public grounds, therefore, the success of Bayla has called a meeting of European and native gentlemen of Surat to bid farewell to Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat, who has been transferred to Tanna.

THE TUNKERIA MURDER CASE.—The inquiry into the shocking murder case at Tunkeria, near Broach, has been completed before Mr. Whitworth, full-power magistrate, and the accused persons have been committed for trial before the Sessions Courts.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, concerning the death of Satoobaee, woman, who was found floating in a quarry-hole at Byculla on the previous afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

LIQUOR LICENCE COMMITTEE.—We hear that the committee appointed by Government to consider whether it was advisable to limit the number of taverns, liquor and toddy shops in Bombay, has completed its business, and a report of the proceedings has been submitted to Government.

INSULTING A PARSEE CORPSE.—The police have taken into custody some Goanese for insulting the corpse of the wife of Mr. Sorabjee Furdoonjee, head clerk Army Clothing office, while it was being taken to the Tower of Silence. It seems that the Goanese were intoxicated at the time.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—Thomas Flynn, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

AN ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—Yesterday at the Small Causes Court, before Judge O'Leary, a case was called for hearing, in which Messrs. Varjeevandas Madhowdas and Co. sued Mr. Pestonjee Limjee to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount due on a promissory note, dated 3rd October 1870. The defendant admitted the debt, and a verdict was entered in plaintiffs' favour with costs.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Bombay Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening :—

March	Mandolinata	Godfrey.
Polka	Fall'ra	Strauss.
Overture	Cenerentola	Rossini.
Valse	Martha	Bendt.
Cavatina	L'Assedio di Leide	Petrella.
Galop	Velocipede	W. C. Levey.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Shaik Ahmed Arab and seven other boatmen were on Thursday charged at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, with navigating their vessels in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, and thereby causing the deaths of Sullimun and Bohormuz. Three witnesses were examined, and the magistrate then adjourned the case for further enquiry till this day.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the First Criminal Sessions for this year, which commenced on the 3rd ult., was finished yesterday. It has been the longest Session for many years that we can remember of. The Sessions have been adjourned until Thursday, the 6th instant, for the argument of a point of law in Pestonjee Dinshaw's case should the parties be ready on that day: otherwise they will be further adjourned.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of the play-going public to an advertisement, from which it will be seen that this Club perform the play of "Camaralzaman and Baduura" to-night at the Grant Road Theatre under the patronage of Mr Dhurumseybhoy Poonjabhoy. The play has had a very successful run, and no doubt it will be well received to-night.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A PEON OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Yesterday at the Fort Police, before the Senior Magistrate, Manoel Rodrigues, apothecary attached to the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, obtained a warrant against one Atmaram Yeshwunt, a peon employed at the Asylum as a bill collector, charging him with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 457-8, belonging to the Asylum. Prisoner was brought up in the course of the day and placed before the magistrate, who remanded him to jail.

BHOSAWUL.—At a meeting in the Bhosawul Gymkhana on Wednesday night of the *employés* in the Locomotive Department, Mr. Ralph Hutchison, one of the "oldest" European inhabitants of Bhosawul, who has often, in the absence of a clergyman, had to perform the last Christian rites over some poor fellow who had been suddenly stricken down in that unhealthy station, was presented with a silver cup and a purse of sovereigns. Mr. A. D. Abbott and Mr. Hutchison were also presented with albums for the good services which they have rendered in connection with the Bhosawul Co-operative Society. Mr. Mayne made the presentations.

THE SHOCKING MURDER AT TANNA.—At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate side, on Tuesday, the Hon. Mr Justice Lloyd and the Hon Mr Justice Melvill disposed of the case of the Queen v. Raju alias Ravjee. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, on the 3rd February, before Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Esq., Session Judge, the accused was charged with murder in having caused the death of his mother Radha. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. We published the finding of Mr Coghlan in this case in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 13th February last. The High Court, on review of the case, altered the charge to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

We were glad to see a large concourse of fashionable visitors at the Exhibition yesterday. The Band of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment was kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee, and the pieces selected by the able bandmaster were very much admired and some even applauded by the lovers of good music. Towards the closing hour in the evening some of the lady visitors were good enough to test the musical powers of the pianos which have been exhibited by Messrs. S. Ross and Co. Let those who have not yet paid a visit to the Exhibition make haste before the Vienna and South Kensington objects are removed. Mofussilites should remember the convenience afforded them by both the railway companies, and kill two birds with one stone by hurrying up to Bombay to witness both races and Exhibition.

HIGH COURT.—1ST MARCH.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsis Chinaman v. Ramerustma Bulall—M. H. Khan.
491-69—Dallas and Lynch—Huzrat Shawal, &c, v. Mahomed Esmal, &c.—C. Tyabjee.
717-71—C. Tyabjee—Narsinjee Shamjee v. J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.
719-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Byramjee Pestonjee and others v. Sorabjee Pallonjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Feile.
726-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Luxumon Nunbajee Ludha v. Mohanajee Janojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildas Lalloobhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.
451-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c. v. Chubildas Lalloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
5-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. The Hon. M. Nuthoobhoy and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.
7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Goculdas Cullianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Kureembhoy Khutao v. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.
9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v. Hajee Meya bin &c. and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsey Oobhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.
14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Lalljee Ludha and others—C. Tyabjee.
15-72—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The Central Bank of W. India v. Archibald Thomson and others—No appearance.
23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eduljee Burjorjee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
26-72—J. Gopall—Anunta Babarao v. Raghoba Chustnajee and another—Tyabjee.
31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Sunnoo Meya bin, &c. v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.
32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chotoo Meya Mahomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.
35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee &c., v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others—Shapurjee & Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

462-71—Jefferson and Payne—Manoover, widow, v. Morarbhoy Vithoklumdass—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.
527-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Heeroo v. Bai Javer and another—C. Tyabjee.
104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Hoerjee P.—Leathes and Crawford—Part heard.
47-71—Jefferson and Payne—Hirjeebhoy Jeena v. Narrow Mooljee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

OPENING OF THE BOMBAY BAPTIST CHAPEL.

We are glad to learn that the Baptist Chapel in Bellasis Road, Byculla, is now sufficiently far advanced to admit of opening services being conducted in it to-morrow. The services will be held at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.; and will be conducted by the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, of the Baptist Mission at Agra, and the Rev. W. Money, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Madras. A collection will be made on each occasion in aid of the Chapel Building Fund.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ASTRAEAN, 1,192 tons, Captain J. Peters, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S. S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain McNeill, arrived yesterday in harbour from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PERLWAN, 51 tons, Captain H. S. Correya, arrived yesterday in harbour from Unjanwell with a general cargo and thirty-two deck passengers.

THE SHIP ALABAMA, 948 tons, Captain R. A. Weir, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 100 cwts. dry dates, 36 cwts. hingda, 157 cwts. hemp, and 28,000 Indian maunds salt.

THE S. S. WHITBURN, 797 tons, Captain W. Cassap, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 5,486 bales cotton, 785 bales wool, 932½ cwts galls, 625 cwts. horns, 174¾ cwts. coir yarn, and sundries.

THE S. S. NORTH TYNE, 754 tons, Captain A. Wardlow, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following cargo :—5,195 bales cotton, 53 bales wool, 2,275 cwts. galls, 25½ cwts. coffee, 201 cwts coir yarn, 76½ cwts. mustard seed, and sundries.

THE S. S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Goa—Mr. T. W. Teasdale, Mr. Faustino Maura, and Mr. Jose M. F. de Carvallo. From Ratnagherry—Mrs. Caradu; and one hundred and fifty-nine deck passengers from different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. INDIA, 655 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Ensign J. Blair, Mr C A Fido, Mr. T. R. MacLelan and Sub-Conductor T. Dickson. For Bagdad—Mr. Paul Tandong, and Mr. Pictel. For Muscat—Mr. Alli Hussain Nassur, Mr. Syed Yoosuf, and fifty deck passengers for different ports.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, 1,190 tons, Captain W. E. Dundas, arrived in harbour yesterday from England, with the English mail, passengers, and the following cargo:—382 packages merchandise, 83 bars iron, 15 packages stores, 11 boxes specie, 3 casks wine, 2 packages silkware, 2 packages manufactory, 30 barrels flour, 29 packages ivory, 1 case lanterns, slides, and other transhipment cargo for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.

MESSRS. R. RUBATINO & Co's S. S. INDIA, Captain Joseph Dodero, will sail for Genoa, &c., this afternoon. The following passengers proceed by her :—

The [illegible] Colonel and Mrs. Dickens, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. [illegible] For Genoa—[illegible] Colonel Hutcheson, Rev. and Mrs. S. D. White and child; Dr. Bell, Mr. Barloli, and two [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Cone, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall. For Port Said—Mr. Lyall and son, and Mr. K. Karim. For Ismailia—Dr. and Mrs Leitner and native servant. For Suez—Rev. John Piper and Mr. W. J. Efferies. For Aden—Mr. Goldenburg, and one native (deck).

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. EMEU, 1,537 tons, Captain George Lee, arrived yesterday from China, &c, with extra China Mail and the following cargo :—From Hongkong—468 packages silk, 1,130 boxes tea, 789 bags sugar, 1,075 boxes cassia, 5 boxes papers, 70 rolls matting, 4 boxes cotton piece-goods, 5 boxes picture glasses, 7 boxes picture frames, 100 bags cash, 7 boxes turbans, 6 cases trunks, 290 baskets sugarcandy, 20 boxes paper umbrellas, 20 boxes cloth umbrellas, 700 tiles marbles, 7 boxes China-root, 82 boxes preserves, 830 packages China-ware, 18 bags black seeds, 8 copper pots, and 5 cases books. From Singapore—3 boxes effects, 664 bags sugar, 56 packages silk, 203 boxes tea, 21 bags stick-lac, 12 rolls mattings, 26 boxes nutmegs, 6,972 bundles rattans, 12 bundles sandalwood, 20 bundles star aniseed, 64 packages China-root, 75 boxes sago, 6 boxes mace, 38,866 pieces saffron, 81 slabs tin, 8 cases benjamin, 28 pieces E. teeth, 26 bales patch-leaves, 8 boxes dammer, 100 baskets fire clay, 30 cases cassia, 10 bags white pepper, 1 horse box, and 346 packages coffee for transhipment for different ports in Europe.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

1ST SUNDAY IN SENT.—2ND MARCH.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 78 and 93.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns 163 and 83.
Anthem—"My God, my God, look upon me."
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 82 and 220.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 137, 320, and 11. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 82 and 79.
11-55 A.M.—Holy Communion. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 82, 297, and 277. Offertory to be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion. Hymns 78 and 103.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 200, 285, and 320 The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, in English.
9 A.M. and 3 P.M.—Tamil services.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, English. Hymns 285, 82, and 17.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service. (Communion.)
Psalm 100, (Tune, Old Hundred—No. 30.)
Psalm 103, (Tune, New St. Ann—No. 132.)
Paraphrase 35, (Tune, Communion—No. 9.)
Hymn 81, (Tune, Elliot—No. 306.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 2, (Tune, Warrington—No. 45.)
Paraphrase 46, (Tune, Howard—No. 105.)
Hymn 107, (Tune, Hollingside—No. 300.)
Anthem—"I was glad when they said unto me."
Collections for the poor.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalm 100. Hymns 6, 189, and 389.
6 P.M.—Evening Service. Psalm 16. Hymns 25 and 221.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

11 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Opening Services.
The Rev. Messrs. Gregson and Money will preach, assisted by other Ministers. Collections in aid of the building Fund.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS BY A JEW.

Yaha Simon Solomon, a Jew, was charged with the theft of two gold wristlets, of the value of Rs. 230, the property of Hannah. The prisoner was in the employ of Sir Albert D. Sassoon on a salary of Rs. 25 a month. For the last twelve years he had been in the habit of visiting the house of Solomon Joseph, a Jewish priest who slaughtered sheep for sacrificial purposes and also for food. About a month before the loss of the ornaments, his sister Hannah, who had come to his house, asked Joseph to keep them, and he put them under the mattress on his bed. His father was ill, and in the confusion of mind he forgot all about the ornaments until a month afterwards, when his sister asked him for them. They were found missing on the 26th December last. Joseph made a report to the police. In consequence of information received that the prisoner had offered the ornaments for sale, Joseph caused him to be arrested. The evidence showed that the prisoner had pledged the ornaments with a Marwaree for Rs. 150. In his defence, prisoner said that he was on terms of friendship with Hannah. He spoke to her of his want of money and she gave him the ornaments to pledge, and afterwards authorised him to sell them. His Lordship told the jury the case against the prisoner was a weak one. He was accordingly acquitted and discharged. Soon after leaving the dock, prisoner was seized with a fit and remained insensible for several minutes. He was duly cared for by order of his Lordship.

DELIVERY OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Sulman bin Kumber, a Seedee, was charged with delivering to another

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

VERY AMUSING PROCEEDINGS!

An annual general meeting of shareholders of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company was held at the Company's mills, Girgaum, on Thursday afternoon last, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, chairman of the board of directors, in the chair. As a shareholder remarked rather satirically at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Mr. Mungoldas is, by the articles of association, constituted a managing director for life, a life chairman of the board of directors, and is entitled to charge a commission for life on the sales made by the company. Mr. L. Fletcher, of the firm of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, solicitors to the company, was in attendance to advise the directors. The shareholders present were drawn up in two divisions in an hostile attitude,—one division consisting of about ten fighting men on the side of the directors; and another consisting of about half a dozen on the other side. Our Reporter was the only party who seemed to be neutral on the occasion. The first division were, it was said, armed with 280 shares in the aggregate, and the second with about one-fourteenth part thereof.

The bell was set rolling by Mr. Sorabshaw Dossabhoy, the secretary of the company, who read the notice convening the meeting and the annual report of the directors.

Chairman—The balance sheet accompanying the report has been circulated among the shareholders. It may be taken as read.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohdass—The profit and loss account has not been circulated. I have not seen a copy of it. How are we to know what it contains?

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang—The profit and loss account has not been circulated. How are we to know the real state of affairs?

Secretary—It will be printed and circulated among the shareholders afterwards.

Mr. Goculdas—We want to know what is the state of the accounts—what is the profit or the loss.

Secretary—Oh, the balance sheet is ready and will be sent in the morning. (Reads it.)

Mr. Goculdas—Why should the company pay interest when it has a reserve fund of its own?

Chairman—That is on account of the insurance fund and of the reserve fund.

Mr. Goculdas—What is the rate of interest charged?

Chairman—Four per cent.

Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee Hatheesdaroo—I don't understand why we should pay interest when we have a reserve fund.

Chairman—It is only a book debt. The money is our own.

Mr. Goculdas—Why do you deduct Rs. 12,903 a year on account of the machinery?

Chairman—It is on account of wear and tear. If you buy a horse for a rupee, you must decrease the value of the horse every year. When you get rid of it, or sell the machinery was sold, it is found out whether the portion taken as a deduction in value of wear and tear was correct or not. Thus the profit or loss is ascertained.

Mr. Goculdas—What is the rate of interest charged?

Chairman—Four per cent.

Mr. Goculdas—What is the value of the monthly production of yarn?

Chairman—On an average 5,000 lbs. a month.

Mr. Goculdas—That is, 4,000 lbs. daily?

Chairman—No, it is more—about 5,000 lbs.

Mr. Goculdas—What is the value of the daily consumption of coal?

Chairman—That cannot be stated without a reference to the books in the office. We have given a contract for the supply of coal. If a loss results, it is a loss to the contractor. If he gets bad coal, more of it is consumed and he suffers for it. This system was first introduced in Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's mills; and we have followed it.

Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee—Mr. Chairman, I have a question to ask. Why were the company's boilers sold off before the new boilers have arrived?

Chairman—It is a conditional sale.

Mr. Bhickajee—But it was a strange proceeding to sell off the old boilers before you have got new ones in their stead.

Chairman—We got a good price, and in the exercise of our discretion we sold them.

Mr. Bhickajee—What price did you get?

Chairman—Eleven thousand rupees.

Mr. Bhickajee—Were they condemned boilers?

Chairman—No.

Mr. Bhickajee—Are you, then, aware that the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company sold condemned boiler the other day for Rs. 2,500. Why should you have sold your boilers in such haste?

Chairman—Because we thought it was to the interest of the shareholders.

Mr. Bhickajee—If the directors go on parting with the company's property in such haste, we shall find ourselves one day in a pretty good state indeed. The shareholders will soon have to rue their losses!

Chairman—You had better, then, appoint another board of directors in whom you can place your confidence.

Mr. Bhickajee—We have confidence in you. It is no use talking about confidence now. If we had no confidence in the present board, we could very soon have got new directors in their stead; but I say we have confidence in them.

Chairman—Well, you are at liberty to get a better offer for the boilers. As you are talking with so much special zeal, we hope you will keep your word and get another purchaser: otherwise you should not talk in such a high strain!

Mr. Bhickajee—You need not get into a passion over it, Mr. Chairman. You shall have a better offer, you will see.

Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen I hope you will bear with me while I say a few words. I must premise that I have no enmity against anybody; and that is my remarks there shall be no personality.

Chairman (interrupting)—You are getting into general matters. If you wish to speak about the directors' report and the balance sheet, you shall be heard; but if you say one word about the former acts of the shareholders, you shall be stopped at once.

A hubbub arose, and several shareholders remarked that the speaker should be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Goculdas (to chairman)—Will you show us the clause of the articles of association which empowers you to prevent the shareholders from speaking?

The chairman referred to clause 21 and one or two other clauses, which showed that to bring forward a special subject before a meeting previous notice should be given.

Mr. Goculdas—Please let me see a copy of the articles of association.

Chairman—We have got only one copy here, and it cannot be spared.

Mr. Goculdas—But you ought to make it available to the shareholders. I want to ask—

Chairman—Sit down. One shareholder is standing. I call upon you to sit down. You are out of order—sit down.

Mr. Goculdas—I have a right to speak.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang—I protest against the chairman addressing a shareholder in such language. He ought to know better.

Mr. Fletcher explained that no special matter could be brought forward without previous notice; and that the shareholders could not be allowed to ramble into any subject they chose.

Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee—Gentlemen, I am very sorry the chairman should have prevented me from speaking without apprehending what I had to say. I remarked at the outset that there would be no personality in what I said. I was interrupted, and much precious time has been wasted! (A laugh.) You see, the disadvantage of interrupting me without knowing what I have to say. (A laugh.) Now, I repeat what I have already said, that I shall not go into personalities. In what I have to say I shall speak not of the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, but of him as the chairman of the board of directors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company only. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bhickajee—And yet Mr. Mungulds prevented you, as if he had the prescience to know what you intended to say.

Mr. Cowasjee—I will only state what my own feeling in the matter is; others may have a feeling or not. (A laugh.) Well then, although I am but a small shareholder, I say it does not matter one jot even if the directors have made thousands and lakhs of rupees' profit, if they have built a house of gold on the company's premises, or have placed golden tiles upon its roof—I will say set them on fire, what is the good of it to me if I get no return for my money? At the last declaration of a dividend, you gave us twenty rupees a share, but since then we have got nothing. You see, gentlemen, the disadvantage of combining the offices of managing director and chairman of the board in one person.

Chairman—Hold your tongue. Sit down.

Mr. Cowasjee wanted to speak.

Chairman—Sit down. That is my decision. What you ask of is the act of the shareholders, and you cannot go that now.

A uproar again ensued, and the high-handedness of the chairman was complained of.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang—He is simply describing what is the act of the shareholders was—

Chairman—You should not speak now.

Mr. Shamrao—I have every right to speak as a shareholder.

Chairman—You shoid not speak while another is standing.

Mr. Shamrao—I do not require to be taught by you.

Mr. Fletcher said that the speakers ought to confine their remarks to the report and the balance sheet which were before them.

Mr. Cowasjee—Gentlemen and friends, you need not trouble yourselves on my account. I will leave it now to the generosity of the chairman to give me permission to make a few remarks. (A laugh.)

Mr. Bhickajee (to chairman)—Please allow him to speak. You need not lash yourself into a fury. (Laughter.) There is no occasion to do so. We have no animosity against you. You may have a false impression. We have no enmity against you,—why should we?

A fresh hubbub ensued. The chairman declared he would allow nobody to speak unless he confined his remarks to the report and the balance sheet, which were before the meeting.

Mr. Bhickajee—Well, things have come to this pass! The Hon. Mr. Munguldas is a supreme authority here. He is life chairman, a life managing director, and he has a life commission. Jove thunders—and no shareholder shall speak!

The Chairman and Mr. Fletcher said it was no use wasting time.

It was then proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Pestonjee Nanabhoy—"That the report and the audited balance sheet, with its accompanying several statements, be adopted; and that copies thereof be printed for the information of the proprietors."

A shareholder—We must do business in a proper way; Mr. Chairman—Yes, we ask questions in the proper way; but Munguldas Seth flies into a passion at every question.

A shareholder—That is not the way.

Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee—Well, gentlemen, I will then confine myself to the report and the resolution before you. But first let me repeat to you the salutary lesson contained in the stanza of Toolseydas—

> Toolsey! Heed the moan of the wretched;
> Which is never breathed in vain!

Chairman (to Mr. Fletcher)—Now, you see he is repeating poetry! (To Mr. Cowasjee.) You must stop.

Mr. Cowasjee—Well, then, I will make a remark in connection with the Balance sheet. It contains an item of Rs. 11,491 paid to Mr. Munguldas for commission as managing director. He takes such a large sum when we cannot get a pie for our money!

Chairman—I say I will not allow you to speak on that or any other act of the shareholders.

Mr. Fletcher—If you wish to rescind that resolution of the shareholders, send a notice to the directors and call a special meeting. But you cannot argue the question now.

Mr. Shamrao—The item of commission to the managing director appears in the accounts before us; and we have a right to speak about it.

Chairman—You sit down.

Mr. Shamrao—That is not a proper way to speak to a gentleman or a shareholder.

Mr. Cowasjee insisted on his right to speak.

Chairman—Well, go on, but you will not be allowed to abuse. I know why this opposition is raised.

Mr. Bhickajee—Nobody wants to abuse you But I paid money for a share of your company; and don't I now feel for it?

Chairman—Why don't you sell off your share?

Mr. Bhickajee—You tell me to sell off my share! I say that is a trespass upon my free will. I will do as I like.

After further conversation amidst some confusion,

Mr. Shamrao—Mr. Fletcher, now you allow the chairman to speak as he likes, and you won't allow us to speak!

Mr. Fletcher—I beg your pardon. You know, Mr. Shamrao, that you must confine yourself to the report and the proposition before the meeting.

Mr. Shamrao—Well he (Mr. Cowasjee) is referring to an item in the balance sheet, and you cannot stop him before you hear what he has to say.

Chairman—He is talking about poetry!

Mr. Chotilal Servalal remarked to Mr. Cowasjee and his supporters to the effect that it was very improper to go on in the way they did.

Mr. Bhickajee—You had better keep quiet. You are simply a hireling!

Chairman (striking the table with a stick)—Order, order, order!

Mr. Cowasjee—Then put it to the shareholders whether or not I should be allowed to speak.

Mr. Bhickajee—Many of those sitting there are only nominees of Mr. Munguldas!

Mr. Cowasjee—The chairman has already got a commission of Rs. 11,491.

Chairman—You sit down.

Mr. Cowasjee—You must hear me.

Chairman—You are determined to abuse us. Shame!

Mr. Cowasjee—I have the very highest opinion for you, Mr Chairman, and I did not expect to hear such a word from you. Mr. Fletcher, you stop me from speaking; and Mr. Munguldas calls me "shame," and yet you don't stop him! Is that justice?

Mr. Bhickajee (to chairman)—You take Rs. 11,491 as commission according to the account Do you recollect what you told us about your commission last year?

Chairman—I won't allow you to speak a single word again.

Mr. Bhickajee—Gentlemen, I must tell you that last year Mr. Munguldas made a verbal promise that if there were no profits, he would charge no commission. We took the word of an Honble gentleman as his bond, and yet he charges a commission this year.

Chairman—I made no promise. Sit down.

Mr. Goculdas—I know a respectable gentleman in whose presence the promise was made.

Mr. Bhickajee—I want to ask what he is going to do about his promise.

Chairman—If you come to my house, we will talk about it; but you cannot do it here.

Mr. Fletcher—Mr. Munguldas says he made no promise.

Mr. Bhickajee—But he did make it in my hearing last year.

Mr. Goculdas—Yes, it was made.

Chairman—I did not make any promise. Sit down.

Mr. Shamrao—That is not the way of addressing a shareholder.

After some further conversation,

Mr. Shamrao—When the question of commission was raised Mr. Munguldas declared that, when the company made no profit, he would charge no commission.

Chairman—That is not true.

One or two shareholders asserted that the promise was made in the presence of a respectable gentleman.

Mr. Goculdas—I protest against the passing of the accounts containing the charges for commission, because the Hon. gentleman, before he was appointed a managing director for life made a promise not to charge commission when the company made no profits. We now look to the Hon. gentleman to make good his promise.

Chairman—Sit down, sit down. You are not in order.

Mr. Bhickajee (to chairman)—Why do you insult the shareholders in this way? You hold no magisterial authority here; and why do you say often and often "Sit down, sit down?" The shareholders have a right to speak.

Mr. Manockjee Goculdas—Let them speak and break their heads. You know how calmly Dinshaw Manockjee Petit behaves when presiding at a meeting, and hears what the shareholders have to say.

Mr. Goculdas—I wish to make a few remarks on the report and accounts. I understand my position and know how to keep it. The directors say they have made a profit and reduced the expenditure. They deserve no credit whatever, because the directors of other mills have done the same and better things. Yet the directors of this mill claim credit in their report when they deserve none. The directors of other mills have made greater reductions in expenditure, and have made larger profits. For instance, the Albert Mills made a profit of Rs. 40,000. I am led to believe, and have reason to fear, that our small reserve fund, now amounting to Rs. 75,000, will shortly disappear. The directors recommended that the business should be extended; but I am glad their recommendation was not carried into effect, for had it been, I am afraid we should have got into greater losses. I see the directors laugh at my statement; but they must remember that they sit in those chairs at the shareholders' expense. They say that they have produced more yarn. I see they have no ground for saying so. We then see in the accounts an item of commission to the managing director.

Chairman—You cannot be allowed to speak upon that. It is an act of the shareholders.

Mr. Fletcher—Unless you can show any mistake in the accounts, you have no right to speak about the commission.

Mr. Goculdas—Oh yes, I know my position and I must remark that when an honble member of society takes such large commission—

Mr. Fletcher—You cannot speak upon that.

Chairman—You cannot be allowed to speak.

Mr. Goculdas—Well, I will speak upon other subjects. The directors have made an attempt to delude the shareholders into the belief that they have done something to their advantage. They have done nothing of the kind. We must, I think, express our regret for the death of Mr. Lulloobhoy Ghellabhoy, who was a good director of the company. I will propose an amendment.

Mr. Manecklal—You complain that no dividend is declared. What dividend, I ask, has been given to the shareholders of the Co rla Mills?

Mr. Goculdas—Now, here is an unjust thing done. You (chairman) allow to speak those who have something to say in favour of what you present or have from speaking. Mr. Bhickajee—Your treatment of the shareholders is very high-handed.

Chairman—That is the way of conducting business properly. I won't allow you to speak twice.

Mr. Goculdas proposes an amendment and is told to write it out.

Mr Cowasjee—I am very sorry you did not allow me to speak when I wanted to speak.

Chairman—A man speaks according as he is gentlemanly or otherwise. I knew what kind of men are speaking here; and from what motives they speak.

Mr. Cowasjee—Oh what gentlemanliness! Look at your gentlemanliness—it the shareholders want to say anything, they are rudely told to sit down!

Mr. Goculdas—I propose as an amendment that the director's report and the accounts be rejected; and that a committee of five shareholders be appointed to make a report within two months upon the management of the business of the company.

Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee—The amendment is not seconded!

Mr. Shamrao—I second the amendment.

Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee—What you say about the accounts is unfounded, because the auditors have examined and passed them as correct. As to the exertions of the directors, they are only sorry that they should, for all they did for the benefit of the shareholders, get blame instead of thanks.

The amendment had only five votes in its favour and was lost. The proposition for the adoption of the report was carried by a majority of votes.

Mr. Shamrao—Of course we knew what the result would be. I put test against the resolution being carried by the votes of some of those present. They are all nominees of the chairman.

Mr. Goculdas—I also protest against the resolution.

Chairman—Order, order!

Mr. Goculdas—I ask the chairman to take a note of my protest. They are all mere nominees who voted for the proposition.

Chairman—Nominees, if there be any, have as much right to vote as any other shareholders. It has already been decided.

Mr. Goculdas—You have carried the proposition with the aid of mere nominees, not *bonâ fide* shareholders!

Chairman—I am proud to say that out of the holders of about two hundred shares, only four have voted against it.

It was then proposed by Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, and seconded by Mr. Oodoojee Girdhur—"That the appointment by the directors of Madhowjee Dhurumsey, Esq., in the room of Lulloobhoy Ghellabhoy, Esq., deceased, and of L. Fletcher, Esq., in that of H. Manisty, Esq., resigned, as directors be approved and confirmed."

Mr. Goculdas—I propose an amendment, that Messrs. Madhowjee Dhurumsey and Shamrao Pandurang be appointed directors in the room of Messrs. Lulloobhoy Ghellabhoy, deceased, and H. Manisty, resigned.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee Hatheedroo, but was lost. Dr. Byramjee's proposition was carried.

Proposed by Mr. Pranjeevundas Waghjee, and seconded by Mr. Petamber Nanabhoy—"That Bhickoo Sazba, Esq., and Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, who retire in accordance with clause 45 of the company's revised deed, be re-elected as directors."

Mr. Shamrao—Do you know that Mr. Bhickoo Sazba is not in Bombay?

Chairman—That does not matter. He is gone out of Bombay for two months and will return.

Mr. Goculdas—If a director is absent for three months from his duties, is he not liable to be removed from his office?

Chairman—No, he is not liable to be removed even if he is absent for twelve months.

Mr. Goculdas—Will you show me where that is laid down in the deed?

Chairman—Better find it out yourself. I am not going to find it out for you. (A laugh.)

Mr. Goculdas (to Mr. Fletcher)—I am taking a legal point, and it is this—if a director is absent for three months from his duties, is he liable to be removed?

Mr Fletcher—There is nothing in the articles of association about it.

Mr. Goculdas—The chairman says a director may be absent twelve months, and yet be not liable to be removed!

Chairman—There is nothing in the articles of association one way or the other.

The proposition of Mr. Pranjeevundas Waghjee was then put to vote and carried by a majority.

Proposed by Mr. Manecklal Goculdas, seconded by Mr. Purbhoodas Oodowjee, and carried—"That Messrs. M. R. de Quadros and Gungadas Keshordas be appointed auditors for auditing half-yearly the company's accounts for the current year; and that their remuneration be Rs. 200 each."

Proposed by Mr. Manecklal Goculdas, and seconded by Mr. Pranjeevundas Waghjee—"That the best thanks of the shareholders are due to the directors for their careful management of the affairs of the company for the past year."

Mr. Goculdas—I protest against this proposition. The directors are wholly unworthy of the thanks of the shareholders. They have done nothing to deserve our thanks.

Mr. Shamrao—I second Mr. Goculdas.

Mr. Fletcher—This need not be put to vote. It is included in the other proposition.

Chairman—I am advised not to put this as an amendment.

Mr. Goculdas—Why should you not? It is our amendment.

Chairman—Stop, stop, don't talk!

Mr. Goculdas—See how the chairman treats the shareholders. He said he knows nothing of men we are.

A shareholder (smiling)—You are a bad set!

Chairman—Don't say such things even in jest.

Mr. Goculdas—The chairman thinks we are low men, He says he is high, because he is an Honorable. Eh! Ah!

Proposed by Mr. Tribhowandas Judowjee, and seconded by Mr. Jumnadas Ranjee—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

Mr. Fletcher, at the request of the chairman, read the proposition to the meeting and asked for a show of hands; and it was duly carried

Mr. Goculdas (smiling)—I propose that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the secretary, the manager, the sepoys, and all the work-men of the mills! (Laughter.)

Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee—I second the proposition.

Mr. Goculdas (to chairman)—Please put our proposition to the meeting or take a note of it. (Laughter.)

Some confusion arose in the midst of which the meeting broke up.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. Nicholls, Secretary to the Hooghly Municipality, has pleaded guilty to the charge of criminal breach of trust, and been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Scotch of India.—Out of the 66 candidates for the next law examination at Allahabad, so many as 38 are said to be Bengalis! All glory to the canny Scotch of India.—*Indian Mirror.*

Gymnastic Bengalees.—We understand that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal visited the Hooghly College on Monday, and was present at the examination of the students of the Native Civil Service Class in gymnastics and swimming. The examination on other branches, for the first two days, was conducted so carelessly that we are told much opportunity was given in copying.—*Ibid.*

Tramway Accident in Calcutta.—On Tuesday morning one of the tramway trains came in contact with a heavily-laden jute-cart near Bow Bazaar and knocked off one of its wheels. It appeared that the cart was being driven along the lines, when the train was seen rapidly approaching, and the syces hailed out to the carter from a distance to move out of the way; but as the cart was heavily laden, it could not be moved in time.

The Proposed College at Kangra.—The proposal to found at Kangra, or some other pleasant hill site, a boarding college for the sons of hill chiefs, has been discouraged by the Punjab Government. Mr. Davies founds his opposition on the great exclusiveness of the Rajpoot hill families, the long standing disputes among them on points of dignity and precedence, and the unwillingness generally shown by the higher classes to allow the young men of the family to have their homes.

The Result of the Divorce Suit in Madras.—In the suit Campbell v. Campbell and Humphreys before the Hon. Mr. Justice Holloway in the Madras High Court on Tuesday, his Lordship concluded his judgment by saying he knew that the respondent and co-respondent had committed adultery. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* with Rs. 500 damages against the co-respondent and ordering him to pay all costs. His Lordship in the meantime told the petitioner that he had not come with very clean hands into Court, as it appeared that he did assault his wife.

A Magdalene Asylum in Calcutta.—Thanks to the untiring efforts made by Miss Fendall, Rs. 5,000 have already been raised towards the building of a home for such of our poor sisters as may seek to lead new lives. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has kindly promised land and a grant of Rs. 6,000 so soon as Rs. 12,000 have been collected, and to effect this, an appeal is, we learn, about to be made to the clergy of Calcutta. Those who have followed the devoted labours, many-sided and most catholic, of Miss Fendall among the poor and suffering of this large city, and not least among those fallen ones for whom she is even now working to create a permanent home, would gladly see her name associated with that home. The wish appears so moderate, the compliment so richly deserved, that we can only express a hope that it may be gratified.—*Englishman.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Feb. 7.)

Prince Bismarck has delivered an important speech in the Prussian Chamber, in taking charge of the Foreign Department of the Government. He dilated on his future policy and duties, and stated that the foreign affairs of Germany were at the present time peaceful with all the world. He is about to submit a measure for the reorganisation of the German fortress system, which will materially strengthen all the frontier positions. The German press generally are rather severe upon England with regard to the Central Asian question, and taunt us upon our selfish apathy.

The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent., and the rate of interest for advances on securities from 5½ to 5 per cent.

M. Thiers has had several interviews, and has given long explanations of his views to the Committee of Thirty, and although the negotiations have not yet terminated, a pacific solution of the questions under discussion is looked for.

Prince Arthur has been most graciously received by all classes of Roman society, and the first ball which ever took place in the Quirinal was given in honour of him.

Serious conflicts between the military and the Carlist rebels are reported, in which the latter have been defeated. Several priests are concerned in the outbreak, and take part with the rebels.

The Russian official journals speak out boldly on the Central Asian question, and say that the British Government is as little justified in seeking to interfere with Russia's mode of proceeding as the latter Power would have in opposing the action of England in India.

Great indignation has been expressed in New York by the discharge of Mr. Tweed, going to the jury being unable to agree to a verdict at his trial.

Details are to hand of the fearful hurricane and snow-storm in Minnesota, U.S., by which three hundred people are reported to have lost their lives in the snow. The court-house of Quebec has been burned down by fire.

Prince Lunalo has been proclaimed King of the Sandwich Islands.

Parliament was opened by commission on Feb. 6 when the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Message to the House.

Her Majesty is still at Osborne, but will leave for Buckingham Palace on Feb. 18. The Burmese ambassadors have taken leave of the Queen on their departure for Burmah. The Court has been in mourning for the late Dowager-Empress of Brazil.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to London for the season

The health of Lord Cranworth is still very precarious

Lord Hatherley has undergone an operation for cataract.

The Lord Chief Justice of England having declined at present, has accepted the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Lord Mayor of London has been made a member of the Judicature Commission.

Forty-eight colonial prelates have pronounced against any alteration in the Creed of St. Athanasius.

The committee of the National Club have appointed to meet in prayer every Tuesday afternoon to invoke the Divine blessing on the proceedings of our legislators.

Mr. Rigby Wason has applied to the magistrates for summonses against Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe, for having, without Parliamentary authority, delegated to the directors of the Bank of England the regulation of the bank-note circulation. The magistrate declined to entertain the application.

Great sympathy is being expressed for Dr. Hessel, owing to the treatment he experienced in prison, while under arrest for the Coram-street murder. A public subscription has been opened in his behalf, and his countrymen have invited him to a public banquet. The Government have a reed to indemnify him in the costs of his defence, and also to provide a free passage for himself and wife to Brazil.

The Spanish authorities at Cadiz have placed the captain and mates of the Murillo, steamer, which ran down the Northfleet, under arrest, pending an official enquiry. The statement of a passenger and the second engineer, both Englishmen, confirms the suspicions of the Murillo being the cause of the disaster. An inquiry has been opened by the Board of Trade, which is still pending. The Queen has granted Mrs. Knowles, the widow of the deceased captain, an annuity of £50 out of the Civil List. Diving operations have commenced on the wreck for the recovery of the bodies. It is considered probable that an English ownership to the Murillo will be established. The vessel has been claimed by the British consul for £14,000.

A great fire has occurred at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, by which the central clock tower and the valuable military library has been consumed. The damage is estimated at £10,000.

The Jersey Mercantile Union Bank has suspended payment.

Obituary of the Week.—Major C. Loeth, Ben. Cav.; Archdeacon J. Rose, B.D.; Capt. J. S. Graham, R.N.; J. W. Grant, surgeon, Ben. Ret.; Sir Lawrence Peel, late judge of High Court of Calcutta; Col. G. Bayley, Ben. Ret.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF FEBRUARY 8.

"Skipworth's Case."—Holloway gaol.

NURSERY RHYME FOR H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED.

Hi diddle diddle,
The Duke and the Fiddle.

STRENGTHENING THE OFFICE.

We observe with satisfaction the appointment of several "Civil Assistants" in the office of Work. We hope the chief of the department will avail himself largely of their services.

DEAR OLD DONKEY!

Some people are so obstinate! There's this old party who dines at the *table-d'hote* at the "Belgravia"—he will in-ist on opening his own seltzer water, and gives us a shower bath all round!

TIPPLE AND TENTION.

Drunkenness may be caused otherwise than by drinking "intoxicating liquors." Witness the usually excited behaviour and violent language of the orators and audience at meetings of the United Kingdom Alliance. Moreover, an imitation in common use among the people is "blow me tight!"

A RANK DECEPTION.

Private Smithers—"Blessed if I haven't lost 'alf a stone in weight, a tellin' up the Castle Hill to these 'ere fieldd'ays!"

Private Leary—"Hould yer whisht there, Tim! If the officers hear ye, they'll be thryin' ye by coort-martial for makin' away wid Gover'ment property!!"

A PARADISE OF CONTENTMENT.

Central Asia, and Khiva, and Turkestan, and "Transoxania," and the Jaxartes, we respectfully leave to diplomatists, and politicians, and special correspondents; but one can well imagine the happiness of people there are who would be glad to make a rush to such a comfortable well-to-do country as "Independent" Tartary must be.

WISDOM OF WALLFLOWERS.

"To what goal daily we advance
"I people know; yet many dance."
"If dancing make you cease to think
Of ills, then better cause to drink."
"Ay, but, though guiltless e'en of liquor,
Perpend that 'no man dances sober.'"

CHEAP DEFENCE OF NATIONS.

We are afraid to resist Russian progress in India, are we? Nothing will be done by the British Government to that which may necessitate war? That is what you think, German friends? Little do you know the spirit of this great nation. Going to war is, for us, a mere affair of money. Ministers have no reason to fear that this consideration will make war, if necessary, unpopular. The people will not have to bear the expense of war. That will all of it be destroyed by means of the income-tax. It will therefore fall only on privileged persons, and in nowise concern the community at large. Who's afraid?

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
Capital—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 Sterling).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on the first Head Office in Bremen and on their London Branches, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice 2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " 3 " " } Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
" 21 " " 3½ " "

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1873.

INSURANCES.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £600 000; Revenue £160,000.
Existing Assurances over £4,200,000.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of Sums Reassured, £550,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta.....GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay.....GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.
Head Office—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 10th April 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never been amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ..... £485,189 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ..... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ..... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 13	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Premiums, First Quinquennium ..... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
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William Letchford Esq. The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
Richard Nugent, Esq.

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No